

working up that end of the case. He thought much of the suggestion made that in Beck's case the infection came through his work. Beck was employed in a Fulton market, where he supplied the Hamburg ships with meat.

All the Board in Conference. It was, therefore, quite probable, he thought that the infection came from the meat was delivered on the ship.

In the matter of the time occupied in determining Beck's death, Mr. Wilson added, "the physicians had to make several cultures before satisfactory results could be obtained. The autopsy at first revealed nothing. Then the first and second cultures developed similar results, and it was only on the fourth culture that the Asiatic cholera germs were found."

The culture in the other cases developed evidence of Asiatic cholera much quicker. At 10 o'clock Mr. Bryant arrived and held a conference with President Wilson, Dr. Cyrus Edson and Dr. Roberts, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, and in the afternoon the Board of Health met in the 10 o'clock building, announcing "No new cases" was hung up.

The announcement was also made that the appointment of Dr. Mitchell Trudden as Chief of the Bureau of Bacteriology and Disinfection, made yesterday by the Board, would be formally tendered to-day to him by letter. It was believed that Dr. Trudden would accept the appointment.

In another part of the building were gathered all the police captains of the city, who had responded to a call sent out by Supt. Byrne last night on the suggestion of President Martin of the Police Board. What the exact result of the meeting was, however, is not known, but the report was current that the captains were to receive special instructions in reference to the presence of cholera in this city.

Supt. Byrne had the captains closeted with him at 10:30 o'clock, and it was unofficially announced that the summons was in relation to the distribution of the Health Department "Don't" circular throughout the city. It was said that over 250,000 circulars would be forwarded to all the station-houses for distribution this afternoon.

IS THERE ANOTHER CASE?

Cholera Ambulance Hastily Driven from Health Board's Office.

One of the Health Department's special cholera ambulances was hastily hitched up at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon, and was driven to the office of Dr. Roberts at the Bureau of Contagious Diseases.

It was generally believed around Police Headquarters that there was a fresh case of cholera in the city.

The vessels for receiving the discharges from a cholera patient were placed in the ambulance, and it drove away hastily in a westerly direction.

When asked about the reason for the hurried departure of the ambulance, Dr. Roberts would say nothing. He replied that the case was one of small-pox. Other ambulances, however, are specially used for small-pox.

No Cholera in Bellevue.

The Health Board to-day investigated a rumored case of suspected cholera in Bellevue Hospital, and found that the patient was suffering from some other complaint. Two other cases reported from the Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital were investigated by Dr. Roberts, with a like result.

FLOATED FROM NORMANNA.

Mattresses and Other Articles Picked Up at Fort Hamilton.

Mayor Body, of Brooklyn, received a letter this morning from Col. Louis L. Langdon, in command of Fort Hamilton, in which the latter said that some of his soldiers had picked up the mattresses and other articles of furniture which had evidently been thrown overboard from the Normanna.

He called Mayor Body's attention to the danger of permitting this practice to continue and wanted to know if something could not be done to stop it.

Mayor Body said he will communicate with the quarantine officials in regard to the matter.

PREPARATIONS AT HOSPITALS.

Everything Will Be in Readiness on To-Day.

The hospitals which will receive cholera patients have made their preparations, and from to-day everything will be in readiness.

At St. Vincent's an isolating ward has been set apart in the basement, and the floor of this room has been made water-tight with asphaltum. The floors of the ambulances have been treated in the same way, so that no discharges may escape to carry infection. The isolating ward will accommodate about six patients, but in case of necessity it could be made to hold more.

Dr. Bryant, of the Health Board, who is also a physician at St. Vincent's, has given full instructions as to the course to be pursued in case cases are received for cholera cases. The cases will be received only when the condition of the patient imperatively demands it. In other cases the Health Board will be notified, and the special ambulances attached to each precinct sent to take charge of the patient.

None to Go to New York Hospital. At the New York Hospital Assistant Supt. Cox, in the absence of Supt. Ludlum, said that no cases would be received, but in the event of a call from the Health and Police Departments would be notified. If a case developed in the hospital it would be removed to one of the two isolating wards in the basement and special nurses called for from the training school at Bellevue.

The hospital will not use its ordinary ambulances for cholera service. In this the directions of the Health Board are being followed.

Mr. Cox said that Supt. Ludlum had been in correspondence with superintendents of other hospitals, but that steps had not been taken by any of them as yet.

At Bellevue, Warden William B. O'Rourke said that the hospital had three isolated buildings which could be used in case of cholera, and that these three would together accommodate about 500 people.

The first of these to be used in case of necessity, is the 600-erysipeloid ward down on the river bank. The 100-erysipeloid ward has just been painted and renovated, and could be used at ten minutes' notice. It would accommodate twelve or fourteen patients, besides the nurses. A special corps of physicians would of course be used.

Another building which could be utilized is one used as a ward for patients who have been operated upon by the clinics, second-aid building at 509, and if the ward came the new ambulance was just completed and never used, could be utilized for patients.

Where the Dead Will Be Taken. The bodies of the dead would be taken at once to Hart's Island, without being carried into the street at all, from the hospital dock.

St. Luke's and Roosevelt hospitals will not take patients if it is possible to avoid doing so, as the attending consider their facilities for isolation inadequate, and Chambers Street will refer all cases to the Health Board.

At the Willard Parker Hospital no preparations have been made, as the institution is especially designed for juvenile scarlet fever and diphtheria cases.

The Assistant Superintendent of the Willard Parker Hospital, who has been placed

in charge of the floating hospital of St. John's Guild, said last night that the bureau would be ready for the reception of sufferers from the cholera in about two days.

The Harlem Hospital, at the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth street, is a reception hospital for Bellevue.

Horse Surgeon Kallio said he was prepared to take care of anything that comes along. The Medical Corps of the Manhattan Hospital, at one hundred and thirty-first street and Tenth avenue, met yesterday and decided to accept cholera patients.

Two isolated wards will be arranged to-day.

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY.

An Encouraging View Taken of the Situation—Danger Spots.

Calls made by Evening World reporters upon leading physicians disclosed an encouraging unanimity of opinion that the cholera is little to be feared by people who take reasonable care of themselves. The doctors all declared that the medical fraternity would co-operate cordially with the hospitals and the Health Department in every way.

Dr. Lewis A. Sayre said: "Keep your digestion good, your mind composed, and go around jolly and cheerful, and it isn't at all likely you will be touched. Clean people don't get cholera—it is only the dirty and underfed who do. As to the condition of the city, it is excellent. The city was never cleaner, or I may say as clean, as it is now, in my experience."

Dr. Sayre was Resident Physician of New York during the cholera scare of 1866, the year before the formation of the Health Board. He said that people need not be at all alarmed, and that he did not believe cholera would amount to anything worth worrying over. He added:

"Why, there are 10,000 cases of diphtheria, typhus, &c., every year and people don't mind. Yet they worry at the mere name of cholera."

Cholera Easily Preventable.

Dr. Roosevelt said: "Cholera is one of the most preventable diseases known. There is no reason why it ever may spread. I consider the arrangements of the Health Board in the highest degree efficient and satisfactory, and the conditions in New York are particularly favorable for limiting the spread of cholera. The disinfecting arrangements, I am sure, will practically bring an epidemic to a standstill."

"There is absolutely no danger whatever to persons who have not come in direct contact with dwellers in houses where cases have been, and there is no reason for anybody to alter his usual course of life. I would add that there is an absolute necessity for backing up the Health Board."

Dr. George F. Shady spoke very encouragingly.

"The great preventive of cholera is cleanliness. Nobody should forget this. Cleanliness in person, food and surroundings are the best protection against cholera. I know of no better advice than that contained in the 'Don't' circular of the Board of Health."

"I am not at all apprehensive of a serious invasion of the disease. There is no major place in the country than New York. The city is cleaner than it ever was before. I think that is pretty generally conceded. Moreover, the authorities are well fitted to make a fight against any epidemic. They have been preparing, and everything is ready. There will be no spread of the disease, the dirtier and more crowded portions of the town will be most liable to attack. Impure air breeds germs. An atmosphere can be come filthy just as well as a house or a street."

Dr. Lewis K. Neff, of 1470 Lexington avenue, who practices in the neighborhood of the shore and the Health Board, thinks that the occasion demands prompt action to prevent a spread of the disease and a disastrous epidemic.

A Conference of Physicians. He heartily indorses the proposal for a convention of New York physicians to discuss the best means of dealing with cholera, and says that should such a convention be held it would undoubtedly be attended by nearly all the physicians of the city.

"I am in favor of quarantining every house in which cholera has been found. The inhabitants of a tenement-house are one big family and should be treated as such. They get their food from the same cellar. They send their dirt from their rooms to the same place in the basement, and frequently garbage buckets are exchanged."

"They live almost in the same atmosphere, and when an epidemic gets a start in one family all the others are in such danger that they should be quarantined."

"Physicians, newspapers and health officers should combine to warn the people of the danger of the measures that should be taken to avoid it."

Dr. Charles Cox, of 172 East Ninety-fifth street, is also favorable to the plan of having the physicians hold a conference of some kind to decide on concerted action.

"Such a meeting would be of advantage to the profession," Dr. Wyman Aikie, he said, "since cholera has gone so far, we might as well make up our minds that it will spread, and be on hand in doing so, or the epidemic may increase rapidly, but there is little hope that there will not be an epidemic."

"A conference of physicians would be especially valuable in view of the fact that few American doctors have ever seen a case of Asiatic cholera. They need instruction to be able to deal with it properly."

Call a Doctor at Once. "I think the people should be warned to consult a physician on the first symptoms of cholera, although in nine cases out of ten the disease will be simply diarrhoea. The World's free medical stations are a step in the right direction, but there should be more of them."

Dr. E. A. Eggerman, of 170 East Eighty-ninth street, thought the Academy of Medicine should make the first move in calling a conference of physicians to decide on a concerted method in dealing with the epidemic.

"I am heartily in favor of such a movement," he said, "and I think every physician with the love of his profession at heart thinks in the same way."

"Now is the time to act. In a week or so we may be too busy for such a meeting. I am not so much afraid of a disastrous epidemic now, however, as when the warm weather sets in next spring."

"These fears are grounded on a belief that if the passengers coming to this country now will not unpack their summer clothing and wash it, in these clothes the germs of cholera may be lurking. We will be able to prevent an epidemic now or will be better prepared to fight it next year."

"This is a critical time. If cholera gets the best of us now it may stay for years. Prompt action in New York is necessary, and would be the best of criminality to delay it."

Dr. R. L. Kallio, of Ninety-fourth street and Lexington avenue, a recent graduate at a medical college, and an Evening World reporter, said that his attention had been paid by his instructors to Asiatic cholera, and for that reason he thought it would be wise for the physicians to have a conference.

"I don't think medical colleges attempt to give their students a thorough knowledge of Asiatic cholera," he said. "Few physicians understand it much better than I do now."

convention of physicians would be invaluable and should be held at once."

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

St. John's Guild Barge Prepared to Receive Cholera Patients.

The Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, which was turned over to the Board of Health for use as a hospital for cholera patients in case the disease becomes epidemic in this city, is now lying at the foot of East Sixteenth street, where the finishing touches are being put upon it to make it ready for its new service.

It has cost the city about \$4,000 to put the barge in shape as a floating hospital, and in its present condition it will accommodate about four hundred patients very comfortably. There are cooking facilities aboard to supply meals for 700 persons.

None of the suspected cholera patients which have been under the observation of the Board of Health has as yet been taken to the floating hospital, but all have been isolated elsewhere. Now that the barge is ready, however, it is probable that all new cases will be taken there for examination and treatment.

A special corps of physicians and nurses, appointed by the Board of Health, will be stationed at the floating hospital. The names of the physicians who will have charge of it have not yet been announced. When the first patients have been taken aboard the barge will be towed out into the stream and anchored.

President Wilson, Commissioner Bryant and Supt. Edson, of the Health Board, visited the floating hospital this afternoon. They spent half an hour inspecting the barge and said that it needed some repairs and would not be ready for the reception of patients before to-morrow.

Dr. W. G. Groves will be in charge of the floating hospital.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

He Declares Confidence in the Board of Health's Precautions.

Mayor Grant renewed his consultations with President Wilson, of the Board of Health, this morning, receiving from the latter reports from all of the sanitary inspectors and other officials.

After the consultation he issued the following:

To the Public: The floating cholera has appeared in this city, and the Health Department has so far shown its ability to arrest the disease promptly.

The Health Department and the Department of Sanitation and Correction are fully equipped to arrest and care for every case and stamp it out of the immediate locality in which it is discovered.

Reception hospitals, with doctors and nurses, are all equipped and ready to receive and isolate every case as it is discovered. Physicians of the Board of Health are closely watching the thickly populated tenement districts.

The Federal and State authorities have established quarantine stations for those coming from abroad.

Our Chamber of Commerce is taking active measures to lend assistance should it be required. No money or other expenditure will be wanting to enable the city authorities to deal with cholera, and excessive fear on the part of the public is not justified.

The only fear that is warranted is sufficient fear to keep every person from violating the rules of the Board of Health.

I, therefore, feel justified in calling upon you to have confidence in all these provisions to care for all cases that may appear.

The record of the past in stamping out typhus and other infectious diseases should justify faith in the ability of the Health Department to master such a case as this, and that has come to us from foreign lands.

It should be remembered that the cholera is neither infectious or contagious within the common meaning of the words, nor is it in the language of eminent authority as dangerous a disease as that is constantly in our midst.

I have directed the health authorities, as a precautionary measure to keep the public intelligently posted as to the progress of the disease in this city.

Rest assured that all will be done by the authorities to meet every emergency, and with the confidence of the public and aid in enforcing sanitary regulations the cholera will be mastered, health restored, and peace, good order and happiness maintained. (Signed) J. H. GRANT, Mayor.

WHERE THE PLAQUE APPEARED.

A Quasi-Quarantine Observed, but Neighbors Not Alarmed.

At 870 Tenth avenue, where Charles McAvoy, the plasterer, died Sept. 8 last, the tenants and neighbors are still reluctant to admit that his death was due to cholera.

Dr. Shepherd and Shea, who are stationed there to watch and report all complaints of a diarrhoeal nature, are regarded with a great deal of aversion by the people in the neighborhood, and they are afraid that the Health Board is trying to make out a case of cholera where none exists.

Mrs. McCarthy, the landlady who lodged and boarded McAvoy, was especially indignant, and said to an Evening World reporter this morning:

"If McAvoy died of cholera, how is it that the Board of Health allowed his body to lie here from 9 o'clock in the night of Sept. 9 until 3 o'clock the next afternoon?"

"It's a shame to say, to have left a body so long in a house inhabited by so many people, even if death was owing to any other cause."

J. Kollerer, a grocer at 877 Tenth avenue, spoke to the same effect.

Boards Not Afraid. None of Mr. McCarthy's boarders has left her since McAvoy's death.

Mr. Rice, the baker, who lives in the same house, is sick and unable to get around, but Dr. Anderson, of the Board of Health, who is stationed there this morning, informed Mrs. Rice that her husband's ailment was purely nervous and had nothing in common with cholera.

Mr. Rice has had several paralytic strokes, the last one occurring thirteen days ago.

No other case of sickness has occurred in this house, nor is any known in any part of the immediate neighborhood.

Another source of danger lies at the door, guarded by the health officers as the apartment of refuse in the gutters which is often permitted to rot there for days.

The garbage barrels on both sides of Tenth avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets, have not been emptied. It is said in the neighborhood.

"Do you see that big heap of misanthropic refuse lying in the gutter in front of my store?" asked Druggist Shady, of 880 Tenth avenue, this morning. "Well, that has been lying there for three days."

Work for Health Inspectors. Several people were very loud in denouncing the alleged unsanitary condition existing at the Tenth avenue right opposite the "Mont Eagle" tenement, where McAvoy died.

Some of the tenants of that building, which runs from Fifty-seventh street nearly half way to Fifty-ninth street along Tenth avenue, also complained but requested that their names be not published.

A superficial examination of the premises confirmed an Evening World reporter that

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she became a Child, we gave her Castoria.

When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

the complaints of these people were not groundless, and that the Health Board ought to take steps to remedy the evil.

Where the Wiegmanns Died. The people in the neighborhood of 708 Eleventh avenue, where the Wiegmanns died, are likewise convinced that their death was not due to cholera.

Drs. Wyman and Walker, of the Health Board, who guard this house, are looked upon with the same aversion with which the people around Fifty-seventh street and Tenth avenue view the physicians placed on guard there.

At 9 o'clock this morning Undertaker A. Palm, of 672 Tenth avenue, excited a great deal of alarm by driving up his dead wagon to the door of 708 Eleventh avenue. The people thought that another death had occurred in that house, but were assured that Mr. Palm only came to get some of his trappings that had been left at the house after the death of William and Sophie Wiegmann.

Health Guard Not Strict.

Dr. Walker went to a telephone station with Palm to ask the Board of Health for a permit to carry away these things.

An Evening World reporter waited nearly an hour for the doctor-guard's return to his post. Meanwhile inquiries disclosed the fact that nothing had been done towards keeping the house disinfected since the time that these guards were placed there first.

The bedding, upholstery and carpets had not been burned as was reported—in fact, the semi-quarantine ostensibly placed there might as well be entirely removed.

"When the guards first came here," said Mrs. Cramer, whose parents have a bakery at 870 Eleventh avenue, "they disinfected the sinks. They have not visited our premises since."

The Wiegmann boys, who are piano makers, said that they had received the assurance of their employers that as soon as the Health Board would allow, they might return.

Callahan's Sister Quarantined. At the house in which Peter Callahan died Tuesday—318 East Forty-seventh street—a medical examiner and a sanitary policeman are on watch.

Callahan's sister, Mrs. McCullum, with whom he lived, and her family of three, are quarantined in their flat. Anything that may be needed from outside is brought to them, but they are not allowed to leave the apartment except to visit the closet in the yard, the key of which is held by the doctor on duty.

The other occupants of the house are not at all alarmed over Callahan's death, and declare he was not troubled with diarrhoea, even since he came from Ireland five months ago. They call the quarantine precautions nonsense.

No other suspicious cases have appeared in the neighborhood.

The Levingers Under Close Watch. At 411 East Forty-sixth street, where Minnie Levinger died of cholera, the same precautions are rigidly enforced.

The family is closely quarantined and carefully watched. The doctor in charge compels them to burn all garbage and waste in the kitchen stove, to maintain perfect cleanliness, and himself inspects every meal cooked and eaten. The family is furnished with the best of food.

The neighbors are not alarmed.

The Beck House in Good Condition. At 1704 Second avenue, where Hugo Beck was taken sick and his wife died Tuesday after nursing him, the guard is also strictly enforced. Although there are no suspicious cases in the house, the policeman said this morning that he would not even allow the tradesmen to serve customers in the house. He would take everything up himself or the doctor would.

The house is in excellent sanitary condition, being a marked contrast to the Callahan and Levinger houses. It is a modern flat-house.

The other tenants and neighbors, when they think of the matter at all, apparently regard Mrs. Beck's death with unconcern and are apprehensive of no danger to themselves.

SCOWS WORKING ALL RIGHT NOW.

Commissioner Brennan's Street-Cleaning Brigade Raised.

Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, of the Department of Sanitation and Correction, was much encouraged this morning by a report from Mr. Anderson, Superintendent of Tugs and Scows.

Supt. Anderson reported that five of the dirt-scows that dump by machinery had gone out to sea yesterday morning and returned last night, while at 10 o'clock this morning gangs of men set out from the stake-bout off Greavesend with the six "dock-scows" that had been moored there during the gale. The dock-scows are not "dumpers," their cargoes of street dirt, garbage and other refuse being unloaded by hand.

For "dumps" left the city at that hour also. They will be back to-night and six others will be despatched this evening.

Owing to the gale and the high seas, which have been more dangerous than before since 1870, the Street-Cleaning Department has been very much hindered in the work of disposing of the city's refuse.

It is the intention of the Health Board to post the foot of East Sixteenth street will be used for the care of persons sick with cholera.

"THE WORLD'S" RELIEF STATIONS.

Several Calls for Treatment, but No Cholera Cases Found.

Up to 9 o'clock to-day no cases of cholera were reported at any of The World's anti-panic stations.

Several calls were made upon The World's medical staff, but the doctors found nothing suggestive of cholera. The anti-panic stations are located at these places:

No. 318 East One Hundred and Sixth street; 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 6 P. M.

No. 29 South Fifth avenue; 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

No. 40 Greenwich street; 10 to 12 A. M., 1 to 5 P. M.

No. 306 Henry street; 9 to 11 A. M., 1 to 4, 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.

No. 63 Mott street; 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M.

No. 503 Tenth avenue, entrance on West Thirty-eighth street; 7 to 9 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN HEALTH BOARD ALERT.

No Truth in the Rumor That a Case of Cholera Had Appeared There.

Rumor that a case of cholera had been discovered in Knickerbocker street, Brooklyn, this morning, caused considerable uneasiness in that city to-day. Upon investigation, however, it was found that the rumor had no foundation.

Health Commissioner Griffin said to-day that some cases of cholera might break out in Brooklyn, and that the disease had appeared in New York, but he did not regard it as a cause for serious alarm.

If a case should be discovered, the patient would be isolated and the house quarantined, so that no danger would be spread.

The police of Brooklyn are busy to-day distributing the circulars of the Board of Health giving instructions for the prevention and treatment of cholera.

Thomas Olson was arrested and held on the charge of violating the health ordinances. He has charge of several scows loaded with garbage in a dock on the river, which have been

the country, and measures are being taken in many places to maintain a strict quarantine against the Empire City.

The Pennsylvania State Board of Health has decided that quarantine must be established on all the railroads leading from New York to Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and a large fund is being raised in both those cities for that purpose.

Cincinnati has already arranged for a quarantine against the East, and Chicago is stirred up to such a point that a conference of the health authorities and the railroad people has been held, at which the most stringent measures for the protection of the people in the West against the scourge has been adopted.

St. Louis has also established a quarantine against New York, and Norfolk, Boston and Montreal have all taken steps to guard against the introduction of cholera from this city.

PUBLIC BATHS CLOSED.

Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy has directed that the street public baths of the city be closed, as a precautionary measure against the spread of cholera.

He addressed the following letter to William G. Bergen, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, this morning:

"DEAR SIR: In view of the publication by the Health Department of the fact that cases of cholera have appeared in this city, I deem it of the utmost importance that every precautionary measure be taken to prevent accidental and intimate contact of persons through which contagion might be transmitted and spread."

"As the free public baths are placed where people from all quarters come in the closest personal contact and as the bathing season is near its close, you are hereby directed to close all the public baths."

Supt. Bergen immediately sent out the order closing the baths, and took steps towards the removal of the fifteen bath-houses of the winter quarters, on the overgrown lot of Twenty-third street, South Brooklyn.

During the heated term upwards of 60,000 people from the tenement-houses visited these baths every day. The attendance fell off very much recently.

PRECAUTIONS ADOPTED